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The tanya, or individual agricultural settlement--historically the result of the Turkish occupation--consists of the farmhouse and outbuildings which are built on the farmer's land. The next tanya, built on neighboring property, is perhaps a walking distance of some fifteen minutes away. This pattern is common on the Great Plains, especially in the outskirts of cities. In the Nagy-Kúnság, Kis Kúnság and in the vicinity of the city of Kecskemét, the lonely tanya characterizes the landscape. There were more than 8,000 of them around Kecskemét, 9,000 around Szeged and 5,500 around Hódmezővásárhely in 1925.

The szer type of settlement--much more rare than the tanya--is met with in some isolated Transdanubian regions, mostly around Göcsej and Hetés (Zala county) and Alsóőrség and Felsőőrség (Vas county). In these hill countries, small groups of houses, called szer, are placed on neighboring hilltops, where five to ten szer constitute a village. These szer originally were inhabited by kinspeople, and in some cases this is still true.

The relatively greatest (23 per cent) percentage of Hungary's population lives in towns of 1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants, medium size by Hungarian standards. The northern and eastern part of Transdanubia

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and the eastern and southern part of the strip surrounding the Great Plains, including most of the Trans-Tisza region, are characterized by towns of this size, while 9.54 per cent of the country's inhabitants live in settlements smaller than 1,000 or on isolated farms. Such small villages appear only in some parts of the country, especially in the hilly regions of Zala and Vas counties and in the Mecsek, Mátra and Bükk mountains.[19]

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The layout of these small and medium sized towns follows different patterns. The geographical limits of the different types is difficult to establish, for many of them overlap; one could, however, generalize that Transdanubia and Upper Hungary feature towns with a main street ('market street') intersected by alleys and side-streets, having sometimes parallel streets also. The lots in such towns are oblong, with the shorter side facing the street; the houses themselves also face directly upon the street in an even row and, together with their fences in front, delimit the two sides of the street.

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The southernmost part of the Great Plains area is made up of settlements with a regular chess-board type of layout. These towns originated in their modern form after the expulsion of the

boulevards. Other towns in the same region (e.g. Hajdúhadház) 361
acquired, under the influence of diagonally entering trade routes, a square or rather star-like shape, still with a set of avenues running in a radial direction even when not starting from the same central point. In some cases (e.g. Hajdúböszörmény) these two forms--the circle and star--have combined and the result is a somewhat confused street system.

The very existence of these huge farming centers, with 361
peasants generally better off economically than the small villagers, 474
makes them the object of peasant opposition. For this reason, the present regime has made serious efforts to transform them into the agrogorods, so favored by the post-Malenkov regime, by compelling the inhabitants to join the State-sponsored kolkhozy and to centralize the local cooperatives in one agricultural super-unit. Purely agricultural towns by 1951 officially declared to be kolkhoz towns are: Cegléd, Mezőtúr, Kiskúnfélegyháza, Kisujszállás and Túrkeve.

To determine the extent of urbanization in Hungary is not 361
a simple task. Those who read Hungarian population statistics may 162
have the impression that the territory east of the Danube is more urban than Transdanubia. This is because few statistics ever

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162 separate the number of tanyaváros inhabitants who actually live within the regularly and closely built up area and those who live within the political limits of the city--a much larger number. Thus, the 1941 statistics show the following cities (only two of which are west of the Danube) with more than 50,000 inhabitants:

Nagy-Budapest	1,725,000
Szeged	130,752
Debrecen	125,933
Miskolc	109,433
Kecskemét	87,269
Pécs	73,000
Hódmezővásárhely	61,776
Nyiregyhaza	59,156
Győr	57,190
Békéscsaba	52,404

The latest available figures for the inhabitants of the built-up areas are from 1920. The proportions of the cities have changed little since then, so the following table may still be considered fairly accurate. In this table, based on O. A. Isbert's 1920 data (Ungarische Jahrbücher, Vol. 12, p. 264, Tabelle 2), Budapest, its suburbs and the cities of Upper Hungary are not listed:

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Left of the Danube		Right of the Danube	
Szeged	80,000	Győr	50,000
Debrecen	55,000	Pécs	43,600
Hódmezővásárhely	36,900	Szombathely	34,200
Kecskemét	35,500	Pozsony	32,500
Békéscsaba	31,300	Székesfehérvár	32,200
Makó	30,000	Nagykanizsa	29,500
Szolnok	27,900	Kaposvár	27,800

361 This table clearly shows that, numerically, the distribution of cities in the Great Plains and Transdanubia is about equal. But one should not forget either that the appearance of the cities on the two sides of the Danube are basically different. The Alföld towns, whatever their size, look like huge villages: the buildings--with the exception of a few public buildings in the middle of the city--are one-story constructions similar to the houses in the small villages; the streets are badly paved or perhaps not at all. On the other hand, the cities of Transdanubia are completely city-like.

369 The post-war years in Hungary have seen a continuation of the urbanization trend which has been in existence since the early time of industrialization. The emphasis of the Soviet Union on industrialization is well known. The goal of the Five Year Plan from 1949 to 1954 to reduce the percentage of the agricultural population from 52.7 per cent to 44 per cent was most likely achieved. These formerly rural people have probably been absorbed in industry and the state administrative offices. The same trend will certainly exist as long as the regime continues this policy.

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1a, Sociological Background

ETHNIC GROUPS

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From both an ethnographical and geographical point of view, the territory of contemporary Hungary may be divided into three main regions: (1) Transdanubia (Dunántúl), a partly flat, partly mountainous region circumscribed by the Danube on the north and east, the Drava on the south, and Austria on the west; (2) The Great Plains (Alföld), which cover the entire section of the country east of the Danube; and (3) Upper Hungary (Felföld), a strip of mountainous territory north of the Great Plains. Within these three main regions, the following ethnic regions may be discerned:

Dunántúl:	Rábaköz
	Felsőőrség
	Alsóőrség
	Göcsej
	Hetés
	Somogy
	Ormánység
	Sárköz
	Drávamente
	Balatonvidék
Alföld:	Jászság
	Nagy-Kúnság
	Kis-Kúnság
	Sárrét

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Hajdúság

Nyírség

Bátkö

Bodrogköz

Tiszahát

Szamoskö:

Felföld: Palócföld

Mezőkövesd

Without considering here the more than one million first and second generation Magyar emigrants now settled in different countries of the world, there is an even larger number of Magyars who live outside the political boundaries of modern Hungary in the Carpathean Basin or the immediately surrounding areas, i. e. states created from the austro-Hungarian Monarchy after the First world war. These Magyar ethnic groups, living close together in what is now for them a foreign territory, are:

In Rumania: Szilágyságiak

Kalotaszegiek

Mezőségiek

Torockaiak

Székelyek

Csángók

In Czechoslovakia: Mátyusföldiek
Csallóköziek
Barkók
Cserhátiak

In Yugoslavia: Salavóniaiák

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Bearing in mind the large number of nomadic peoples who, since the dawn of history, have sought shelter in the fertile Carpathean Basin, one can hardly overestimate the extent of hybridization of the latter's present inhabitants, the Magyars. The different racial types, sub-types and their combinations occur in whimsical discordance as we move from one part of Hungary to another. Anthropometric means vary excessively not only from county to county, but from one village to another. Even on the isolated "ethnic islands" there is no way to pin down a single racial type or sub-type characteristic of the entire region; all we can observe is that, there, certain traits or combinations of traits appear more numerous than elsewhere. It is therefore useless to try to assign differing racial characteristics to the ethnic regions listed above;[1] such easy distinctions do not exist.

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The racial classification of the inhabitants of Hungary is still but a half-labored field with frighteningly complex tasks ahead. Fortunately, since the publication of Bartucz's pioneering anthropology of the Magyars

[1] [See cat. 162, pp. 28-30 -- Analyst]

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(Vol. IV of Magyar földmagyar faj, [Budapest]: Egyetemi Nyomda [1938]) we have a fair overall view of the problems involved, as well as a good general source of metric data along with their careful interpretation.

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To begin with generalities, the mean stature of the Magyar men is 167 cm. In like manner, 31.64 per cent of the male population belong to the tall-medium stature group (166.0-169.9 cm.), while the short-medium group (160.0-164.9 cm.) is represented by 23.37 per cent. Short-medium and tall-medium statures are met with in the entire area; together they represent 54.01 per cent of the male population.

Tall statures (170.0-179.9 cm.) are notable in the southern and western parts of Transdanubia and in Budapest, where their ratio can be as high as 40 per cent. This group constitutes 29 per cent of the grand total.

Only 13.99 per cent of the population belongs to the short group (150.0-159.9 cm.). They can be found most densely in the following areas: Borsod, Hajdu, Sárbogárd, Somogy, Nógrád; but even there, they never reach 20 per cent of the total.

The mean stature for Magyar women is 156.1 cm., and the topographical distribution of the female height groups corresponds to that of the men.

144 tend to lean more to either the Europid or the Mongolic side, the sub-type of Magyar-Turanids seems to be fixed in the center, bearing a well balanced blend of the features of both, without the predominance of either.

The Magyar-Turanic has a mean stature of approximately 165-166 cm. Compared to the face, the brachycephalous skull is large, but both are quadrangular with well-rounded corners. The face is somewhat concave, yet by no means flat in the Mongolic manner, for it is broken by the moderate protrusion of the zygomatic region and, on the other hand, by the nose which, generally, has a much narrower bridge and a much more developed root (with marked naso-labial folds) than that of the Asiatic Turanids. The pigmentation of the iris is a light yellowish-brown; the orbit is slightly larger than that of the Asiatic Turanids. The skin color is rather on the reddish-tan side. Limbs are short, with small hands and feet, yet the trunk is not disproportionately long. The cast of features is predominantly European with barely discernable Mongoloid traits. The lineaments of the Magyar-Turanids are rather soft but still well defined and, above all, vivid.

144 162 The homo pannonicus is the only element which could be called a distinctly Magyar type. It has the widest range, constituting as much as

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40 per cent of the population in the following regions: Middle Tisza, Zala, Somogy, Balaton, Northern Transdanubia. Regional types of the homo pannonicus have been distinguished but their substantial mapping out is still lacking.

The Neo-Danubians are the second most important element among the Magyars: Bartucz estimates their range at 20 per cent, calling them East-Baltics or East-Europids (terms of Nordenstreng and von Eickstedt respectively). The stature of the Neo-Danubians is similar to the Alpines: a mean stature of 163 cm. for men, broad and angular trunk and shoulders, short limbs, childlike proportions, and well-developed but poorly differentiated musculature. Their head is relatively large, upper brachycephalic, and round, with a broad forehead, a large parietal region and a moderately protruding occiput.

The face of the Neo-Danubian is very broad and rhomboidal with well-developed cheek bones. The inter-orbital is great; the orbits are small and narrow, in a few cases even slanting. The nose is very small and crudely shaped: the root is broad and flat; the bridge is short, flat, and concave; the nostrils are distended; and the tip is blunt and tilted, so that the inside of the nares is quite visible. The mouth is large,

Bartucz believes that the latter's range for pre-First world war Hungary is 144
therefore not more than 15 per cent. This could be, for our purposes,
increased to 20 per cent, for the main range of Magyar Alpines lies within
the boundaries of modern Hungary.

As a rule, the Alpine element is more frequent in the cities or in [162]
those rural areas where a significant immigration of Slavic or Germanic
elements has taken place. Alpine types rarely occur on the Great Plains.
On the Dunántul, they become more numerous as one approaches Austria.
Their percentage also increases slightly toward the southern Danube region.
Their range is remarkably high among the intelligentsia and the former nobility.

The Alpine man is characterised by the development of the body in
width and by the roundedness of the features in general. He is stout,
short-[illegible]d, with a broad, somewhat oversized trunk, and limbs short and
thick. The stature mean for men is 163 cm. and for women 150 cm.

The head is round from every angle, with a mean cephalic index of
85. All the cranial bones are well developed and the capacity of the skull
is large. The forehead is broad, round, abrupt, and well developed, unlike
the brows which have little saliency. The back of the head is massive and
slightly curvo-occipital. The face is broad and round, the eyes relatively
small and set widely apart. The nose is short and slightly snub, with a

144 concave profile. The mouth is medium-size, the lips rather thick, the chin round.

The overall pigmentation of the Alpines is rich; their eyes even show a slight yellowish tint of the conjunctiva. Their hair is thin and the beard patchy; the individual hairs are stiff, having a round cross section.

The least important major racial component of the Magyars is the Dinaric element which represents about 15 per cent of the entire popu- [162] lation. The Dinarics are centered toward the southern part of the country where their range can be as high as 30-35 per cent. They are met with more often among the peasants than in the cities.

A tall (mean: 173-174 cm.) and slender stature chiefly differentiates the Dinarics from the Alpines. Like the Nordics, their proportions are slightly off-balance--their relatively short trunks displaying legs and arms of medium length.

The cephalic index of the Dinarics is around 86, with an extremely high skull. In like manner, the forehead is very high and somewhat slanted. The eyebrows are strikingly marked, but the upper part of the brow has little probuberance. The most characteristic feature of the Dinaric skull

144 is, however, the completely flat occiput. The vertex falls behind the ear-hole. The ears are generally large.

The facial index is between 92-9[illegible]. Compared to this large and high face with sharp features, the brain-case appears to be exceedingly small. The high orbits shelter large eyes which are set near each other. The Dinaric is "hatchet-faced": the entire upper part of the face is protruding and is dominated by a very large, almost brutal nose. The root of this nose is elevated, the bridge narrow and convex, the tip large and fleshy, bending downwards. The septum is large and reaches below the alae.

The naso-labial fold is deep. The mouth is large, displaying swollen lips whose upper fold lacks curvature. The elongated chin is bony and protruding with a strong (often "double") tip.

Like the Alpines, the Dinarics are dark-haired and -eyed; unlike the former, they are hairy all over their body. Dinaric women often grow hair on their upper lips in advanced age.

[162] The Armenoid is a minor racial element among the Magyars; its representatives turn up but sporadically along the southern borders and in the Nagykunság.

In stature they belong to the tall-medium group, the men averaging

166-167 cm. Broad shoulders top their rather stoutish trunk to which are affixed quite short limbs. Their hands are large. Both men and women are inclined to obesity. 144

Their cranial index is around 85. The forehead is very slanted so that in many cases the forehead and the nose run in one straight line. The back part of the skull is obviously larger than the front. The occiput is very slightly curved.

The face of the Armenoids is shaped like the cross section of an egg. Their nose, which tends to convexity, is large and rather narrow-bridged, its tip bending sharply downward. The alae are pulled up, showing a large portion of the septum. Compared to the nose, the eyes appear to be small; the upper palpebral fold is poorly developed or non-existent. The mouth is large with thick lips of which the upper one is protruding. The chin is well marked but retracted.

The pigmentation of the Armenoids is very strong: their hair and eyes are black, their skin quite dark. They are covered with a generous pilous system.

Mongolic traits are displayed by a limited number of Magyars (some 5 per cent of the total). In some communities of the Palóc country 162 144

where they are best represented, their number reaches 20-25 per cent of the local population. They also can be detected in northern Transdanubia and in the Jászság and Kunság.

These Mongolic Magyars show the usual traits of their race: large and flat cheekbones; a nose with deep-seated and flat root and extended nostrils; slanted eyes, set wide apart, with or without an epicanthus; a short stature; and yellowish-brown hair and skin color.

Other races, such as the Nordic and Mediterranean, are so poorly represented among the Magyars, and their representatives differ so little from the well known patterns of their stock, that their description here does not seem to me sufficiently warranted.

ANNEX "A," Subparagraph 1K, Sociological Background

RELIGION

The population of Hungary is predominantly (65 per cent) Catholic. 162 795
Calvinists are second in importance (20 per cent), while Lutherans and Jews represent five per cent each, and the number of Unitarians and Greek Catholics is very small. None of these denominations ~~are~~ is linked today with specific ethnic groups (there is, however, a preponderance of Calvinism in the Kúnság); their geographical distribution is relatively even, with the percentage of Protestants rising slightly toward the east. Regardless of church adherence, 771 756
the present-day Christian religious life of the Magyar peasants still shows the relics of their ancient faith.

The primitive religion of the Magyars was shamanism associated with a kind of animal-totemism. Sorcery played an important part in their spiritual life and soothsayers held key positions in the retinues of the tribal chiefs. We have little material evidence of this primitive religion; no drums or other accessories of shamanistic rites used by the Magyars' ancestors have ever been found. However, the essentials of their funeral rites, as revealed [764]
by excavations, accord exactly with the shamanistic ceremonies of Inner-Asiatic tribes.

563 The only appreciable minorities in Hungary are the Germans
162 and the Slovaks, but even their number is almost negligible: at present, 2 per cent of the population is German and 0.1 per cent Slovak. The attitude of these minorities toward the present government is quite different: the Slovaks have never had any reason for harboring special resentment against the Communist regime, for they have not been subjected, as have the ~~Slovaks~~ Germans, to any discriminatory treatment on the part of the government. Their attitude resembles, therefore, that of the Magyars with whom they live in mixed settlements. The Germans, on the other hand, have been treated with special harshness by the present regime. The German-speaking inhabitants before the war comprised 5.1 per cent of the country's inhabitants, but only 3.3 per cent of the population registered in 1941 as belongin
728 to German nationality. After World War II, the Potsdam treaty stipu-
563 lated that "the transfer to Germany of German populations, or elements thereof, remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, will have to be undertaken." This agreement referred only to the "disloyal" elements, but no one ever established a workable standard for selecting such people, and thus the fate of hundreds of thousands of Hungarians of German origin were in the hands of local, mostly Communist,

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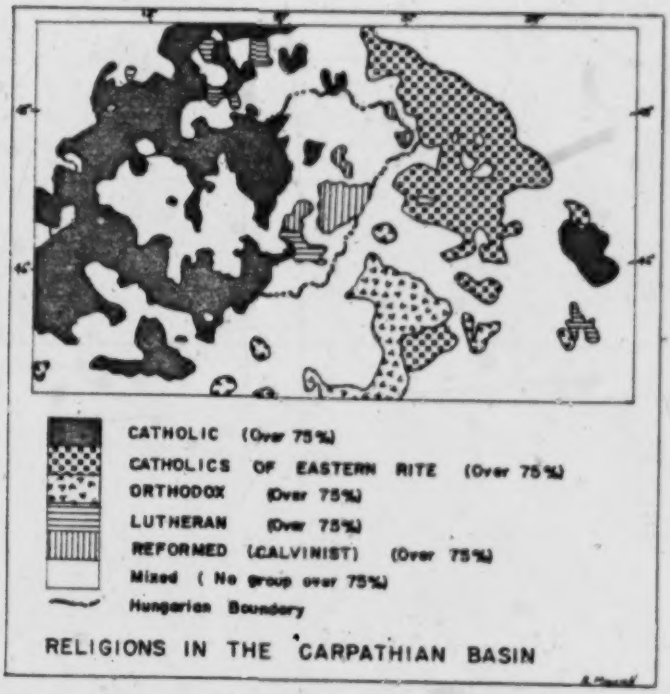
CATHOLIC (Over 75%)
CATHOLICS OF EASTERN RITE (Over 75%)
ORTHODOX (Over 75%)
LUTHERAN (Over 75%)
REFORMED (CALVINIST) (Over 75%)
Mixed (No group over 75%)
Hungarian Boundary
RELIGIONS IN THE CARPATHIAN BASIN

3:Kemeny G-5 (1945-48)1952 EC1 Hungary EC1

TABLE II

LABOUR

464

Labour Force (yearly averages)

	1938	*1946–7*	*1947–8*	*1949*
Mining, metallurgy	41,500	59,000	61,000	67,000
Manufactures	288,500	250,000	291,000	382,000

Wages

465

Average daily earnings in Mining and Manufactures (in forint)

Quarter to	*1946*	*1947*	*1948*
March	—	12·90	18·20
June	—	14·96	—
September	10·14	17·89	—
December	12·26	17·80	—

Average hourly earning in Manufactures (in forint)

October 1946	1·29
Average 1946–7	1·70
Average 1947–8	2·71
August 1948	3·07
July 1949	3·50

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONS

Census 1941

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	Working Population		*Non-earning Population*		*Aggregate*	
	Thousands	*% of Total*	*Thousands*	*% of Total*	*Thousands*	*% of Total*
Agriculture and forestry	2,154	47·8	2,383	49·5	4,538	48·7
Mining, metallurgy	55	1·2	111	2·3	166	1·8
Industry	1,057	23·5	1,142	23·7	2,199	23·6
Commerce and banking	260	5·8	256	5·3	516	5·5
Communications	140	3·1	234	4·9	374	4·0
Civil service and professions	230	5·1	242	5·0	472	5·1
Armed forces	128	2·8	30	0·6	158	1·7
Domestic servants and casual workers	201	4·5	51	1·1	252	2·8
Rentiers and pensioners	200	4·5	186	3·9	386	4·1
Not specified	77	1·7	176	3·7	253	2·7
Total	4,505	100·0	4,815	100·0	9,320	100·0

563, 162

Hungary EC1

[For information on the ethnic composition of Hungary see 6: Viski, cat. 116, entire source.]

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133 the Kapos; and along its right bank the winding river formed a region broken by innumerable streamlets, backwaters, 'little-Danubes', constituting an extensive, muddy 'Vizköz /(area surrounded by water)/', which existed until not too long ago. On the west it has a distinct boundary in the hill range of Szekszárd-Báta. The Danube--in earlier times was not even suitable for a political boundary line, especially, as its left bank was the same type of 'sárköz /(muddy region)/' as the Tolna portion; (we will discuss this later). The typical ethnic groups of the Sárköz of County Tolna are the inhabitants of: Öcsény, Decs, Sárpilis, Alsónyék, Báta. The onetime life pattern of this region has lived only in tradition ever since the time when the waters were channeled.

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Völgység, in the neighborhood of Sárköz and Mezőföld, in the bend of the Kapos and Sárviz rivers, bound by the two, constitutes, also, a political unit--as the District of Tolna.

The Mecsek region, a continuation of the area to the south, lies in Baranya County, with numerous Magyar villages guarding many ancient customs. Some of the villages are Hosszúhetény, Zengővárkony, Mánfa, Budafa, etc.

Ormányság (Ormánság, 1257: inter Drawam et Vrman CSÁNKI, II. 520), in Baranya County, lies, according to a description from about a hundred years ago, 'from the bridge of Lak in the outskirts of Kémes to the tip of the County, to the village of Bogdása on the Dráva River', and includes 22 Magyar and once Croatian (Sztára) village. Between the Villány Mountain and the Dráva River, covering the drainage area of the Feketeviz and Okor streams, the region consists of a chain of singularly typical small areas encircled by water, which in earlier days were covered with forests; and therefore, it has many smaller units ('vizköz'); and formerly it had even more. Ormányköz, Bőköz, Okorvidek (1267: in districtu Ormankuz CSANKI, II, 533, MNy. XXV, 24; 1494-9: Poss. Beulkewz CSANKI, II, 472; 1183: iuxta Okur /8/ CSÁNKI, II, 512.). The region of Dráva-Dunaszög is called: the Alvidék. (Other names: KISS, Ormányság, 10. 1.).

Somogy (Somogyság, Somogyország, 1055: Sumig NyK. XXV, 142, Somogyság ÉRDY C. MNy. XXII, 187) this territory is divided into two parts by geography and ethnography. Belső-Somogy /(Inner-Somogy)/: The southern part of the county, also separated politically, comprises the area of the districts of Kaposvár, Szigetvár, Nagyatád,

9: Eppstein S-4 (no date) 1945 EC1 Hungary EC1

CHAPTER III

THE ECONOMY OF HUNGARY

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY. Hungary is still mainly an agricultural country, although not to such an extent as the countries east and south of it—Rumania, Yugoslavia or Bulgaria—in which 70–80 % of the population still consist of peasants. Trade, industry and town life have been developing fairly rapidly during the last decades, and about 40 % of the population now live in towns.

Nevertheless, the last occupational census taken in Trianon Hungary showed nearly 52 % of the population still engaged in primary production (agriculture, forests and fisheries), against 23 % in mining and industry, 5·4 % in trade and finance, 3·9 % in communications, the other 15·7 % being divided between the public services, the professions, rentiers, domestic servants, etc.

Agriculture is not only the occupation of the largest section of the population, but is also from other points of view the most important item in Hungarian economy. The exports still consist mainly of agricultural products, raw or processed. This has in recent years been felt to be a danger, owing to the uncertainty of the harvest and the low prices which have often obtained for agricultural produce. It has been largely for that reason—although partly also with the object of absorbing the surplus rural population, and partly for reasons

9: Eppstein S-4 (no date) 1945 EC1 Hungary EC1

centuries. In the Great Plain, which was largely resettled after the Turkish wars, the proportion of yeoman farmers is much higher, and in the south and south-east, where the landlord class was wiped out altogether in the wars and the country completely recolonized, most of the population consists of peasant free-holders. These are, however, very largely Germans, the descendants of colonists brought in by the Habsburg Emperors. It is a little-known but important fact that of all the nationalities in the old Hungary, it was the Magyars among whom the largest class of 'landless proletariat' was to be found. Thus, even if the landlords in the territories left to Hungary by the Treaty of Trianon had not successfully resisted the reforms carried through against their class in the areas assigned to Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia, conditions in the contracted kingdom would still have been particularly difficult. As they did resist any large-scale reform, those conditions have to-day reached a stage of acute crisis. A small measure of land distribution was indeed carried through in 1920, but on quite an inadequate scale.

PROPORTION OF LANDED TO LANDLESS. According to a census taken in 1935, four and a half million people in Hungary were then 'engaged in agriculture'. Of these, about one-third owned or leased enough land to support themselves and their families. These ranged from the great landowners, with their thousands or even tens of thousands of acres, through the small country gentlemen or prosperous yeoman farmers, down to the smallholders who could manage to make ends meet.

9: Eppstein S-4 (no date) 1945 EC1 Hungary EC1

241 Another third owned or leased some land, but had
423 to make up their earnings from it by work during
162 part of the year. They were thus in fact living below the poverty line. The remaining third had nothing at all. Some of these landless men are farm-hands working on big estates, in some cases with regular jobs which gave them a living. A farm-hand in Hungary is hired by the year, usually in March, and sometimes, of course, stays on the same estate all his life. Others depend entirely on casual labour, or on seasonal labour during the harvest months, for which they often hire themselves out in regular gangs, receiving the bulk of their pay in the form of a share of what they reap or thresh: this they take home to their families who live on it, through the winter months.

241 **THE WORKING OF THE LARGE ESTATES.** It must be
423 explained that the big, and even the medium estates in Hungary are usually worked as units. The division of them into smaller leaseholds, let to tenant farmers, which is so common in the British Isles, hardly exists in Hungary. The chief exceptions are found on the huge municipal estates which belong to some of the towns of the Great Plain, and to a lesser extent, on some of the estates belonging to the Bishops and Religious Communities. Otherwise, each single estate is farmed as a single concern by the owner, with the help of managers and bailiffs, if it is large enough, and all the persons employed on it are in the position of labourers, although each of them often is given a little allotment for himself, as part of his wages. The big operations of reaping and

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162 As everywhere in Central Europe, there were a great many Jews in Hungary. The last census 563 showed about 800,000 Jews out of a total population of 14,000,000. There were over 260,000 Jews in Budapest alone. Outside the capital they were most numerous in the north and east, near the Polish frontier; but there was no town in Hungary without its Jewish colony, and even in a village of any size the village shopkeeper, most likely the innkeeper, perhaps the doctor and the vet, would be Jews. If there was a big estate, a Jew would probably keep its accounts.

563 Many of the Hungarian Jews had lived in the country for generations, spoke Magyar as their mother tongue, had taken Magyar names and had begun to intermarry with their Magyar neighbours. In the north-east, however, where many of the Jews were recent immigrants from Poland, they wore the traditional Jewish costume, spoke Yiddish and preserved their strict Orthodox religion and distinctive habits. On the whole, relations between Jews and Christians in Hungary were, until recent years, not bad. The two classes of society did not mix very much, but they lived fairly happily side by side. Nineteenth-century Hungary was, in fact, very proud of its 'liberalism' in admitting Jews freely into the country and in not discriminating against them; and its rulers were well aware that the Jews were developing the country economically in a way which they themselves would not have had the experience, or the capital, to do. There was, indeed, plenty of room for both classes.

GERMAN ANTI-SEMITISM. After the last war, how-

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it is difficult to say, for the events of 1944 have deepened the consciousness, even among those who repudiated the excesses, of the difference between the two races, and the problem of finding jobs for the younger generation of non-Jews is not likely to have become easier.

LIFE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS. About a quarter of the population of Hungary is employed in industry. The term covers all industrial processes, down to the village smith or carpenter, and nearly one-half of the persons listed as 'industrial workers', are in fact artisans or home-workers or employed in very small concerns with perhaps only one or two assistants. The government has always been anxious to encourage this smaller industry, both as a means of relieving rural unemployment and as constituting a social, dependable, God-fearing element of the population.

The other and greater half are the factory workers, employed in larger concerns with a pay-roll of ten or more. The most important of them are the great Manfred Weiss munition and metallurgical factories on Csepel Island, south of Budapest. There is a big iron works, belonging to the State, at Diosgyör, another munitions factory at Gyor, and some sizeable textile factories in Budapest. Outside Pécs, there are local mines. All industry developed quickly after the outbreak of war, to meet the needs, not only of munitions, but of other supplies for the army.

The position of the industrial workers in Hungary is, on the whole a good deal more satisfactory than that of the workers in the villages. As in every

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last twenty-five years enjoyed a political influence out of proportion to their numbers, owing to the fact that the Regent and many of his special circle and advisers were Calvinists. Actually, in Trianon Hungary about 75 % of the population was Roman Catholic and 20 % Calvinist, and this represents roughly the proportion of the adherents of the two Confessions among the Magyars.

THE MINORITIES. A good many of the non-Magyars of Hungary are also Catholic or Calvinist; thus the Croats, most of the Slovaks and a fair proportion of the Germans are Roman Catholic.

But several of the non-Magyar peoples of Hungary belong to Churches which are distinctively theirs, or to which, at any rate, few Magyars belong. Nearly all the Ruthenes are Catholics of an Oriental Rite, or 'Uniates'. Of the Rumanians, some are Uniates, the remainder Orthodox; the Serbs are Orthodox. Many of the Germans are Lutherans. The only other important religion is the Jewish.

While the Uniate Church is a part of the Roman Catholic Church, the other Churches all enjoy almost complete autonomy, and thanks to the system of 'denominational education', which long prevailed extensively in Hungary, and still exists in large measure, the non-Magyars were able to exercise a degree of control over their own schools. This independence was, it is true, much reduced in the past fifty years, but it was certainly through their Churches that those non-Magyars who were neither Catholic nor Calvinist were able to preserve as much independence as they did. The non-

camps and by supplying clothing and shoes to the needy members. As all young men are members it is the most wide-spread organization in the country both from a national defence and social welfare standpoint.

III. AGRARIAN SOCIAL POLICY.

In the first decade following the Treaty of Trianon social conditions in the rural districts deteriorated in consequence of the changed economic structure of the country, which was aggravated by the following conditions. The supply of labourers far exceeded the demands made by diversified farming, the apportionment of the land in certain districts was very unequal, the distribution of the rural population varied greatly and the ranks of the rural proletariat were enormously increased.

Fifty-two per cent. of the Hungarian population is engaged in farming. Two thirds of this number (3 million including their families), were farm labourers and small farmers who had to supplement their meagre incomes by working for wages on larger farms. The density of the rural population was 59 persons per square kilometre, twice as much as the density of the Danish and French rural population and decidedly more than that of Germany. It goes without saying that the density of the agrarian population in Eastern Europe is much less than in Hungary.

In a less accentuated form the agrarian problems of present-day Hungary are the same, since the re-occupation of former Hungarian territories hardly altered the situation. The land reforms carried out by the Succession

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162 PRIOR TO THE WAR unleashed by Hitler, Hungary comprised somewhat fewer than nine million persons. Except Austria, it was the most famous of the countries of Central Europe, primarily because of the romantic beauty of its capital city, the charms of its music and its cuisine, and the exotic appeal of its history. In religion Hungary was predominatingly Roman Catholic (Catholics constituted more than 65 per cent of the population); but there were important Jewish and Protestant minorities. The largest consisted of Calvinists, more than one-fifth of the population. In so far as religious affiliations were concerned, Hungary was no doubt also the most tolerant country in this part of Europe.

000 Today, without having suffered so much during the war as Yugoslavia or Poland, this unfortunate country has become a show place of Communist exploitation. The fate of Hungary is a poignant demonstration of the often forgotten truth that neither the mistakes of individual statesmen nor the Communist affiliations of persons in high places account for the success of postwar Russian policy. Every government official blunders. It was inevitable, the situation being what it was,